Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVI. | *Philadelphia, April 22, 1837.* | *Whole No. 821.*

ROTONDE, PASSAGE COLBERT, AT PARIS.

This Rotunda is the chief ornament of the Passage Colbert—a kind of arcade of shops, similar to that which bears the name of the Burlington fane, in Piccadilly, London. It is situated in the Rue Neuve des petits champs, near the Palais Royal, and leading to the Rue Vivienne. It has been very recently erected and is considered the handsomest among the numerous passages of this kind lately constructed in Paris.

THE PRISONER FOR DEBT.

Look on him!—through his dungeon grate,
Feebly and cold, the morning light
Comes stealing round him, dim and late,
As if it loathed the sight.
Reclining on his strawy bed,
His hand upholds his drooping head—
His bloodless cheek is seamed and hard,
Unshorn his grey, neglected beard;
And o'er his bony fingers flow
His long dishevelled locks of snow.

No grateful fire before him glows,
And yet the winter's breath is chill;
And o'er his half-clad person goes
The frequent ague thrill!
Silent—save ever and anon,
A sound, half murmur and half groan,
Forces apart the painful grip
Of the old sufferer's bearded lip;
O sad and crushing is the fate
Of old age chained and desolate!

Just God, why lies that old man there?
A murderer shares his prison bed,
Whose eye-balls, through his horrid hair,
Gleam on him fierce and red;
And the rude oath and heartless jeer
Fall ever on his loathing ear,
And, or in wakefulness or sleep,
Nerve, flesh and fibre thrill and creep,
Whene'er that ruffian's tossing limb,
Crimson with murder, touches him!

What has the gray-haired prisoner done?
Has murder stain'd his hands with gore?
Not so; his crime's a fouler one;
God made the old man poor!
For this he shares a felon's cell—
The fittest earthly type of Hell!
For this—the boon for which he poured
His young blood on the invader's sword,
And counted light the fearful cost—
His blood-gained liberty is lost!

[illegible]

THE ALCHYMIST.

[illegible]

... amongst the human passions were maintaining a desperate struggle (but which was evidently to be an unavailing one) against the strong hand of death.

The apartment into which the dying usurer had thus abruptly and fearfully intruded, was the work-room of a goldsmith named Riccardo, who, all his life, had been, like Grimaldi, a seeker after fortune, but by far other means and with far other success. No two subjects of the same idolatry could well have been of dispositions more diametrically opposed. Gifted with a keen intellect and an ardent temperament, with strong passions and acute sensibilities, the spirit of Riccardo thirsted after gold, —not, as did the miser's, for its own sake, but for the sake of all to which it could minister to those passions and those sensibilities; and the energies of his powerful mind had long been employed in an endeavour to snatch from science the secrets by which (like many other enthusiasts of his time) he believed that the precious metal which he coveted might be obtained. Love—which in a breast like his, was an overmastering spirit—had, in spite of poverty, early linked to his hard fortunes a wife and two children; and, goaded on by their necessities—in addition to his own desires, his youth was wasting away in the eager search after the philosopher's stone. That slow but more certain process by which the miser transmuted the wants of others into the precious metals for himself, was ill adapted to the Rosicrucian spirit of the enthusiastic goldsmith; and the last remnant of his exhausted fortunes was at length staked upon that final venture which was, in its result, to leave him a beggar, or open up for him the path to boundless wealth. On the night in question his family had been removed, under pretence of visiting a sick relation of his wife; and Riccardo sat alone by his glowing fire, wrapt in the dreams of alchemy, and watching with a throbbing heart, for the hour of projection, which he believed to be at hand. It was to temper the suffocating air rising from the intensely heated furnace, that the door of his outer shop had been left open to the street.

The kindly nature of the goldsmith was readily aroused from his own engrossing speculations, to the fearful spectacle which so suddenly presented ...

[illegible]

FOR THE LADIES.

CHARACTER OF LÆTITIA.

In the midst of a cheerful and animated conversation, the attention of a large company was suddenly called off by the tolling of a neighbouring bell, and the appearance of a funeral passing by the windows. An inquiry was made whose it was, with that sort of indolent curiosity which is sometimes excited by things supposed to be no way interesting, and which hardly attends to the answer; but a gloom was spread over every countenance, when it was known to be the funeral of the young and beautiful Lætitia, who had lately been the ornament of every assembly in which she appeared, the admiration of all beholders, and the delight of all who knew her intimately.

As several in the company had been acquainted with Lætitia, the conversation naturally turned upon her character. The thought of youth and beauty thus nipped in their bloom, impresses an awful, yet tender melancholy on the minds even of indifferent persons, which disposes them to serious thoughts, and makes them anxious to know particulars; and the accounts now given of her, engaged the attention of all who were present.

Lætitia had just entered her eighteenth year; her person was uncommonly beautiful, animated by all the vivacity which is natural to that age, and all the sweetness of the most amiable character. Her youthful spirits had never been damped by ill health, nor checked by unkindness and severity; her tender parents, far from restraining her pleasures, had only endeavoured to secure them by innocence, improve them by virtue, and exalt them by religion.

The peace and joy of her heart diffused a charm on every object which surrounded her; and every employment in which she was engaged afforded her new pleasure; she pursued her studies, and enjoyed her amusements, with the same spirit and alacrity; every kindness she received filled her heart with gratitude, and all ...

[illegible]

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

STANZAS.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

O! bright are the gems from Golconda's deep mine,
And bright spirits on the wave of the sea;
But brighter by far are those dear eyes of thine,
Than the wave of the sea, or the gems of the mine,
And dearer, far dearer to me.

O! light are the snow flakes that fall in the storm,
And light is the foam of the sea;
But lighter by far, is that dear fairy form,
Than the foam of the sea, or the snow of the storm,
And dearer, far dearer to me.

O! red is the sky when the sun sinks to rest,
Behind the green wave of the sea;
But redder thy lips than the hues of the west,
Or the clouds of the sky when the sun sinks to rest,
And dearer, far dearer to me.

O! black is the night when no star-light is seen,
And the raven wing dark is to see;
But blacker than night are those ringlets, I ween,
Or more dark than the raven wing ever was seen,
And dearer, far dearer to me.

O! pure is the fresh fallen snow that we find,
Scattered wide over mountain and lea;
But purer by far is thine own heavenly mind,
Without blemish or spot, like a seraph's refined,
And dearer than life unto me.

—Sunday Reading.—

IN HEAVEN THERE'S REST.

"In heaven there's rest," that thought hath a power
To scatter the shades of life's dreariest hour;
Like a sunbeam it dawns on the stormy sky;
Like the first glimpse of home to a traveller's eye;
'Tis the balm of the heart, of sorrow the cure;

[illegible]

THE RESTING PLACE.

BY J. N. MAFFITT.

[illegible]

A PIOUS YOUTH CLOSING LIFE.

[illegible]

SIMPLICITY OF PRAYER.

[illegible]

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The Bible Society of London has lately presented the library of Antwerp, with an almost complete collection of all the Bibles it has published. The collection consists of 107 volumes, part in quarto, part in octavo, written in 72 different languages.

Great preparations were in progress, in various parts of the kingdom, to celebrate the birth-day of the Princess Victoria. She becomes of age on her approaching birth-day.

A curious letter lately observed to your cutlass from the waves of the Scotland Isles.

Horrible.—Scarcity of fuel is felt so much by the numerous poor in Limerick, that the graveyards have been disturbed for decayed coffins to burn!

Mr. O'Connell has brought in a bill to secure the liberty of the press, abolishing many of its essential alienations in the law of libel, as at present existing.

Stolen Printing.—The London Advertiser, now printed by steam, throws off eight thousand copies per hour!

Mrs. Lofanae who lately died at Leamington, Eng. in her 98th year, was the only surviving sister of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

The Rev. George Somers Clarke, D. D. vicar of Great Waltham, Eng. and confined for some time past in the old jail of Chelmsford, for contempt of the ecclesiastical court, died recently in his cell. He retired ill mediated advice.

A Samile.—A jeweller in England, advertises that he has a number of precious stones to dispose of, adding that they would be like for a wife of young wealthy.

Formidable.—The persons employed as mourners by the undertakers of London, have actually struck for higher wages, and they went mourn until they get what they want.

A Lordly Astronomer.—Lalande, during the whole of the revolutionary fury in France, continued to live as undisturbed as a monastic studies, and after escaping all perils, was wont to say, "I only think my stars safer it."

Hospitality.—The Liverpool Albion announces in its country subscribers, that in the future those who are in arrears will be reminded of the fact by the papers being sent through the Post-Office with collected overpaid.

An experiment was tried with India rubber bands, in London, and it was found to prove a good substitute for the cord in suspending a steam engine, with the exception that it was checked by the breaking of a crank, whereas the leather lose the engine—hole ends being attached to the same engine.

A G ernon had left orders in his will not to be buried, lest that he might be one interred while in a pulse trance, he had ordered to be taken up and fastened to a post in the parish, to ensure being thoroughly dead before finally consigned to the grave.

The Pasha of Egypt was engaged in actively continuing his proclamation prohibiting the establishment of new monasteries, and the extermination of monastic communities, and the generation of monks from Egypt. He has also given directions for the formation of a new list of the persons, whereby such objects were to be prosecuted.

A farmer in Aberdeenshire has made a wonderful escape from a cow, which in attempting to take for the cow he was obliged to amputate, but not for a wooden leg, a stronger and more useful limb than the animal stood on any other than its own legs.

Gen. Dumortier, the new commander of the forces in Africa, proposes a vast and continuous port to be formed on the coast. The cost will be thirty millions of francs.

Parliamentary Proceedings.—Great numbers of cases, now pressed on to be a remarkably short session, continued to be brought up in such business. From the sense of some recently, it is said that Lord Brougham will advocate the necessity of the prorogation of the House of Lords to the 10th of March, present nothing to general interest.

In the House of Commons on the 10th ult. debate commenced on the subject of mourning for the Spanish, which occupied the whole of that and the next session. Lord Palmerston vindicated and justified the conduct of the government, and the right and propriety of assisting a constitutional cause, even to a greater extent than had been done.

The Thames tunnel has been completed, and the cost to the company has been £468,000. The shores the masonry gave way, some arches and in a very short time will be pushed to the water mark on the Wapping side. The tunnel was washed the works during the last year, to the enormous of 800 on the number of the year seven-eighths.

Gormanizing Power.—An instance has occurred of failure of wheat being sown in a peculiar manner, and then buried beneath an artificial bed of earth, and thereby preserved from the same being melted at the expiration of the time, the vegetation of the wheat which had been thus interrupted, then went on, and it produced a harvest.

The Military Asylum Police.—By an official return it appears that from the 1st of January, 1836, to the 1st of January, 1837, the Chelsea Metropolitan police force has apprehended in the course of that year, 10,000 deserters, of whom 4,500 males, and 20,813 females.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia, on the 4th inst. passed an act prohibiting, under severe penalties, the exportation of potatoes and grain from that province. The act is to continue in force, as respects Cape Breton, until the 1st of January other portion the provinces until from 1st.

Paris Rail Roads.—The Rail Road from Versailles to Paris, has advanced as far as Issy, a village on the vicinity of the city of Paris. The tunnel under the Boulevards is finished. The road will go across the rue Saint Lazare to the Pont de Asnieres.

M. Guillotin the inventor of the horrible instrument which bears his name, died in Paris, on Friday, the story of his having been decapitated by his own machine, being a mistake.

Navy for Reform.—The English United Service Gazette announces a medical project for the improvement of the navy, to take for instance, the Commander-in-Chief in the House of Commons.

Education in Russia.—The number of scholars in the public schools in Russia, which are under the direction of the ministry for public instruction, amounts to 40,000. Of these 1,000 have been educated at the expense of the throne. In the years there were 1,000 students in the University of Moscow. The number of students at the public schools increased at the rate of 600 annually.

A Home Stopper.—A marriage took place at the Parish Church of Tiverton, Eng. on Tuesday, which was remarkable, but their introduction, was more remarkable. The bridegroom and bride, who have attended eight years, and the bridegroom, who had been married to the same lady, and had by her children—formed an acquaintance, and married—they are much respected, and the marriage was celebrated with great rejoicing.—*Wellington Comet.*

Legislative Sex to Paris.—A decisive improvement in that part of the business of the House of Commons, which is known as Private Business, has been effected. The practice has been established which transactions more in the nature of private business are taken out of the hands of the whole House, and referred to committees, in the first instance. Among other persons, severally interested in the matter, are heard by counsel, witnesses are examined, and in a manner resembling that of a court of justice.

Curious Phenomenon.—A female of Kent, county of Eng. who has lost her sight, and is confined to her bed, has been for some years in a state of insensibility, but has been in a severe illness, on one occasion some months ago, to which she was in a state of trance. The most singular part of the case is, that when her eyes are closed, they are entirely grey, and had always been perfectly regular in their form, it is said that they are not so exactly as more to resemble the head of a cod than that usually to persons at any period of life.

A new manufacture has been introduced into the Swedish prisons, the wearing of straw hats. The straw instead of being plaited by the hand, is put through a machine, the warp employed the straw being supplied by cotton, which produces a very handsome article, and produces a very handsome article, and produces in pieces of twenty yards long, and about an inch broad; the average weight of which is about two pounds. The manufacture of cotton velvet, and ribbon-weed together with much success in the prisons of Sweden, and the whole is extremely profitable, the cost of food and raised one half of that of fuel.

Famine in the Shetland Islands.—From a recent publication it appears that the population of the Shetland Islands, in consequence of the failure of the herring fishery, is in a state of destitution to the deficiency of the crop for the last season, the System of Scotland is about to make an effort to make inquiry, and see their report of the facts are ascertained that the inhabitants of the islands are in a state of destitution, and that the means of subsistence, in grain and potatoes, are not more than four months.

In the Island of Skye also, in addition to the exhorbitant rent of fuel, in consequence of the unfavorable weather which destroyed the crop, they have been extremely destitute during the winter that the inhabitants of the last winter, of last. They have been obliged to pull down and consume for fuel a part of their turf huts and cottages, and to make room in those which remain, for those who are thus left homeless.

Saturday Evening Post.

APRIL 22, 1837.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Theophila's communication, dated in December last, has been mislaid, and is unanswered. The sentiments of "Clarinda" are well expressed—mere expression is indifferent.

An "Essay on Mental Character," will appear.

An article from our valued correspondent, "C. B. B." has been received.

"Viola," and "Maria" are thanked to reject.

"Maraschino" is rejected.

The author of "Marons" may obtain the manuscript by application at this office.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE—TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Commonwealth vs. John Fitzpatrick.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the city and county of Philadelphia, before Judges King and Jones.

The defendant was indicted for the murder of Barnabas Schoenerlein, on the 12th of December last, at 10, A. M. and the Court was occupied until 10, A. M. on the following day, before a petit jury of jurors summoned having been exhausted. A tales was ordered by the Court, and the Sheriff, after an absence of a few minutes, returned into Court with twelve talesmen. One of the jurors was brought in, upon being called in the jury box, was asked by the Attorney General if he had been sufficiently by the defendant as a witness. The Juror answered—No. He has been there asked if he was acquainted with the defendant. He answered that he was acquainted both with the defendant and the deceased. The jury was ordered by the Court, and challenged. The counsel for the Commonwealth then called on Dr. Perkins.

The defendant's counsel insisted upon the juror being sworn, and the court appointed two of the regular jurors as triers. The case was argued at length before them, and as they were unable to agree the court ordered the juror first sworn to be sworn unless called to serve as a juror was continued. The case was then argued before the triers, and it was decided that the witness was competent, and was sworn. Dr. Perkins was then examined by the Attorney General, and stated that he was called to see the deceased on the 12th of December last, and found him in bed. He was then in a state of insensibility, and died in about an hour. He examined the body after death, and found a wound on the left side of the head, which appeared to have been inflicted by a blunt instrument. The wound was about two inches in length, and penetrated to the brain. The bone was fractured to the extent of about two inches square. The wound was sufficient to cause death. The deceased was about 50 years of age.

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A Valuable Discovery.—The Fallstown, (Pa.) Gazette says:—"We are happy to state that our enterprising fellow citizen, Dr. Miles Adams, has, after much labor and expense, and many discouragements, succeeded in obtaining at his works at the mouth of Brandy's run, salt water of almost unparalleled strength, sixty-seven gallons being sufficient for a bushel of salt. The supply promises to be most abundant, as well as to be quite superior to any thing known in this part of the country. After having gone five hundred and seven feet, the works went into operation, but not with the success which was desirable; hence for awhile they were abandoned. They were again entered upon, and two hundred and ten feet added to the former depth, making the present depth of the well three hundred and seventeen feet, and the result in every way satisfactory, and bids fair to be unrivalled, so as to reward the persevering industry of its enterprising proprietor.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

A large manufacturer purchased cotton in this city the other day, for NINE AND A HALF CENTS per lb. of precisely the same quality that he purchased NINETEEN CENTS in December! Is an absolute loss to the planter of *one half* the entire crop. Will the south and southwest, submit to this—or will they not rather adopt the policy of the tri-tals of the constitution in this city?

Is not this the time for a great diurnity one solution of specie extra." And what is it worse! Is it not the time for the people to have the same weight in copper or lead? We answer no—we require the most honest man of every party says so.—And it may be necessary to require what this same amount of specie is worth. Is it not high time that a law was enacted with the definition, that one hundred cents shall be a dollar, and that the dollar shall be of the same weight and fineness in every state? Is it not the duty of the Congress to make it penal to pass a piece of coin, returned into Court with twelve talesmen. One of the jurors was brought in, upon being called in the jury box, was asked by the Attorney General if he had been sufficiently by the defendant as a witness. The Juror answered—No. He has been there asked if he was acquainted with the defendant. He answered that he was acquainted both with the defendant and the deceased. The jury was ordered by the Court, and challenged. The counsel for the Commonwealth then called on Dr. Perkins.

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Pennsylvania.—The Convention for Altering the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in session at Harrisburg, adjourned on Saturday last, the 22 day of May. The settings of the Convention will be resumed on the first Monday in December, 1837, for the election of Governor, Senators, and Representatives, as the chamber of those organizations, as the election of Governor, Senators, and Representatives, as the chamber of those organizations, as the election of Governor, Senators, and Representatives, as the chamber of those organizations, as

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, April 22, 1837.

AGENCY.—Mr. Hy Hartman is agent for this paper at EASTON, Pa. to place of Mr. P. Snyder, resigned. Subscribers residing out of Easton will settle their subscriptions with him.

James W. Borden, Esq. has accepted the agency of the Saturday Evening Post, &c. &c. *Richmond, Indiana*, in place of D. Reed, Esq. resigned. Our friends at Richmond and its vicinity, are requested to settle their accounts with Mr. Borden.

☞ *Jonathon Deanes* has ceased to be the collector of this paper in Chester and Lancaster Counties, the trade having been given to W. A. Pierce, travelling agent. The local agents will continue to receive subscriptions, &c.

THE WEATHER.

One of our exchange papers from the western part of Virginia, mentions a fall of snow, which occurred there on the 5th of April. From this down it appears that the number of deaths in Philadelphia the past year was 2351. At the head of the list of diseases stand Consumption of the Lungs and its variants 626. Next comes Cholera Infantum 212. Dropsy in the Head 189, and the Typhus Fever 111. Still lower 57. Cholera Infantum 212. 5 persons starved to death. Fifty-two died from old Age, and that was of a female between 90 and 95 years, while there were 4 deaths of persons between the ages of 110 and 120 successively. We notice also that 1 person between 50 and 60 years of age died of Teething.

Mr. Perkins of this city has on hand another No. of the Family Classical Library, containing the hymeral efflorence of one of the most celebrated females of antiquity—the Tarbon Pindar. Johnson are the publishers. Mr. Perkins has always been satisfied had Moore's translations of Anacreon been selected as it contains more of the spirit of the original, and more original excursion than any other extant. We cannot but resist the temptation of transcribing the following extract from the volume before us, expressing however that the sentiments are not always in favour of the simplest of Gods. It is entitled

REASONS FOR DRINKING.

The world drinks up the good wine
While foolings all her money away
The fool says that he cannot drink
Because he has not any
The wise man says he will not drink
Lest he should lose his wits
Thus no one drinks, and so the bottle
Stands for nought, and sits
Large drinks, very many more
Than would, were they not in wine
Thus, since no one will drink
Why drink, why not I?

Modern Methodists.—Under this head the New York Express has an extract from the last report of the Missionary Society, which will make a new chapter in the annals of humbug. It appears that on Saturday last the Society succeeded in arresting a couple of very dashing females—the one a widow, the other of six—who have been committing most desperate depredations upon the fly goods merchants of the city. The widow has been brought before Justice Palmer, were she declared in the most solemn and rare, and dressed in the height of the fashion of the season. The plan that has been pursued by these ladies is to call at a store in a party of two or three to some fashionable store, and while one of the dear sisters have been engaged in purchasing goods, they have managing ways, her companion was engaged in secreting under umbrella, shawls, and sometimes dresses. They have been to the habit of attending the Methodist Missionary Society, for the purpose of some merchants of being rewarding. Praiseworthy—and many were the contributions which, it is said, they received for the cause of the green—but out of, under the cloak that they were paying the way for a couple of a more tender and interesting character.

The town has led to the recovery from those of the pawnbrokers of a valuable lot of jewellery, consisting of a parcel of rings, breast pins, diamonds, shells, bird necklaces, earrings, clocks, fine canes, remnants of lace, embroideries, gloves, fur caps, remnants of silk, sheeting, table linens, French cambrics and bombazines.

The latest number of the Land Indian Magazine, contains a description of a monster who continued to be learned for weeks and months by persons who will pay him handsomely for the exhibition of his curiosities.

Jonathan, in time the writer saw him in the city alive from a grave, or tomb, in which he accidentally interred a month before, about thirty years of age, and a native of this country suffering himself to be buried alive for a month, or less time, on proposition of a friend. He was seen up in a bag of the earth, and in the bag was a hole about three inches in diameter, and through the same this ragged, wild and half naked man was fed for the space of a month. At the expiration of a full month, the earth in the door was broken and the man dug out of the grave. He was taken to a perfectly senseless state, his eyes closed, his limbs cramped and powerless, his stomach was very much, and his teeth jammed so fast that they were forced to open his mouth with an instrument, to pour a little water into his throat. He gradually recovered the use of his senses, and the use of his limbs. At last he was lauded at as an imposter, but a New Britain Regiment proved his pretences by enclosing him without food in a close chest for thirteen days, when he was not alive.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE S. E. POST.

No. 1.

PARIS—LES ABATTOIRS.

The last word our friend J. D. said to me when he gave the parting shake of the hand was, "when you get to Paris, dont forget to go and see the Abattoirs." I did not know what were the Abattoirs, and it was too late to ask him, but I took no pencil and made a memorandum book, "note, at Paris, go to see the *Abattoirs*."

A few days after we had arrived in Paris, I enquired of an American gentleman, who called to see me, if he had been to see the Abattoirs. He answered in the negative, and so his turn required to know what they were. He was told to our friend's dictionary, but without success, the word abattoir was not to be found in it. It is true we found "*abattre*" to beat down, so we concluded that an "abattoir" must be a beating school. The next morning I called a cleave and enquired the driver to take me to the abattoirs. The abattoirs! says he, which one sir? There are six in Paris. Here was a new difficulty, but it was easily overcome for I desired him to take me to the most celebrated, and he drove me to the *abattoirs-boucherie*, *à la barrière Rochechouart*, and in front of the gate was written in a magnificent MACHINE-HOUSE. None in order to complete these establishments, you must recollect that the slaughtering of cattle on an immense place as Paris, requires a deal of slaughtering. Upwards of 200 for instance, there were consumed according to the official returns

Bullocks,	81,000	172,585
Cows,	13,238	Pigs, 19,347
Calves,	74,321	

Now to have driven all these through the crowded streets of Paris, would have endangered the lives of the inhabitants, and to have slaughtered them at the residences of their respective owners, would have been a nuisance to the interior of the city in narrow streets, built up with high houses and at a distance from drains, would have occasioned very unpleasant nuisances.

To obviate these, Napoleon, in 1809, had these slaughter houses constructed, and issued a decree forbidding the killing of animals in any other place.

Near to the Abattoirs is a stone building about 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, and contains about 150 places designed for the slaughter, eight rolling horses, and a fountain in which it is watered by a source from the canal of the Ourcq, and I perceived on entering it, neither sight nor smell. The interior and exterior are equally clean, every thing was perfectly sweet and clean. The abattoirs belong to the city of Paris, and each butcher has the privilege, in proportion for the extent of his business. The rents are very moderate and not a large public revenue is thereby produced. Our guide told me it exceeded a million of francs a year.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The writer of an essay, that has been honored with the prize of a Letter to Daniel Webster, endeavours to establish the following position, as advanced by that statesman in some of his speeches: that intolerance and virtue are the two principles on which our government is founded, and that was of a female between 20 and 30 years, while there were 4 deaths of persons between the ages of 110 and 120 successively. We notice also that 1 person between 50 and 60 years of age died of Teething.

Mr. Perkins of this city has on hand another No. of the Family Classical Library, containing the hymeral efflorence of one of the most celebrated females of antiquity—the Tarbon Pindar. Johnson are the publishers. Mr. Perkins has always been satisfied had Moore's translations of Anacreon been selected as it contains more of the spirit of the original, and more original excursion than any other extant. We cannot but resist the temptation of transcribing the following extract from the volume before us, expressing however that the sentiments are not always in favour of the simplest of Gods. It is entitled

REASONS FOR DRINKING.

The world drinks up the good wine
While foolings all her money away
The fool says that he cannot drink
Because he has not any
The wise man says he will not drink
Lest he should lose his wits
Thus no one drinks, and so the bottle
Stands for nought, and sits
Large drinks, very many more
Than would, were they not in wine
Thus, since no one will drink
Why drink, why not I?

Modern Methodists.—Under this head the New York Express has an extract from the last report of the Missionary Society, which will make a new chapter in the annals of humbug. It appears that on Saturday last the Society succeeded in arresting a couple of very dashing females—the one a widow, the other of six—who have been committing most desperate depredations upon the fly goods merchants of the city. The widow has been brought before Justice Palmer, were she declared in the most solemn and rare, and dressed in the height of the fashion of the season. The plan that has been pursued by these ladies is to call at a store in a party of two or three to some fashionable store, and while one of the dear sisters have been engaged in purchasing goods, they have managing ways, her companion was engaged in secreting under umbrella, shawls, and sometimes dresses. They have been to the habit of attending the Methodist Missionary Society, for the purpose of some merchants of being rewarding. Praiseworthy—and many were the contributions which, it is said, they received for the cause of the green—but out of, under the cloak that they were paying the way for a couple of a more tender and interesting character.

The town has led to the recovery from those of the pawnbrokers of a valuable lot of jewellery, consisting of a parcel of rings, breast pins, diamonds, shells, bird necklaces, earrings, clocks, fine canes, remnants of lace, embroideries, gloves, fur caps, remnants of silk, sheeting, table linens, French cambrics and bombazines.

The latest number of the Land Indian Magazine, contains a description of a monster who continued to be learned for weeks and months by persons who will pay him handsomely for the exhibition of his curiosities.

Jonathan, in time the writer saw him in the city alive from a grave, or tomb, in which he accidentally interred a month before, about thirty years of age, and a native of this country suffering himself to be buried alive for a month, or less time, on proposition of a friend. He was seen up in a bag of the earth, and in the bag was a hole about three inches in diameter, and through the same this ragged, wild and half naked man was fed for the space of a month. At the expiration of a full month, the earth in the door was broken and the man dug out of the grave. He was taken to a perfectly senseless state, his eyes closed, his limbs cramped and powerless, his stomach was very much, and his teeth jammed so fast that they were forced to open his mouth with an instrument, to pour a little water into his throat. He gradually recovered the use of his senses, and the use of his limbs. At last he was lauded at as an imposter, but a New Britain Regiment proved his pretences by enclosing him without food in a close chest for thirteen days, when he was not alive.

SITUATIONS OF COAL.

The attention of the public seems lately to have been pretty much excited by the uses of coal. This substance is still, in a short time, to become our only or principal fuel, and our dinner cooking will, of course, be directed towards procuring a supply of it from our own stores. The following indications by which we may judge of the presence of coal, and rules by which we may discover its quality, are worth of that careful study, that we hope will be soon made familiar to the rules are these —

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That there is still a greater probability of finding it in the neighborhood of mountains of agricultural formation, as those are still more subject to disturbance.

That it may be sought with probability of success in sandstone mountains, of sandstone and clay alternately, or sandstone, clay, and agrillaceous iron ore.

That in any elevated land, in which sandstone, with vegetable impressions, or indurated clay and shale, or bituminous shale, form distinct strata, or clay, iron ore and shale with or without strata of sand, coal may well be expected.

That it sandstone be found under limestone, or if they alternate with each other, and particularly if indurated clay and shale form any of the strata, they afford a probable indication of coal—otherwise coal is very rarely found to or under limestone.

That the coal measures seldom to be found with argillite, and such as has been is of the most unflammable kind.

That all ore trap, or whin and clay, alternate, and more frequently trap and limestone, may be expected—it is often, but not regularly found under basalt. Wood coal is sometimes found under basalt.

Lastly, that coal frequently bursts out on the surface, or on the sides of hills in a withered and shaly state, which discovers, to a distance from its origin, the direction in which such beds lie, and may serve as an encouragement to those to trace it truly to the seam to which it belongs.

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THE HOPKINTON ASSASSIN

Awful Murder.—A correspondent of the Exeter News Letter mentions the murder of West Hopkinton, of Israel H. Russell, aged 25, formerly of Newburyport. Russell and Titcomb were both single men, had labored together. On Friday, 14th inst. about half past 6 o'clock, A. M. a young man of their acquaintance was in the shop, and found them alone. The question of whether people are predisposed to murder each other arose. During a short discussion, Titcomb remarked that people would sometimes murder without any hope of gain. This remark, however, made no impression at the time upon the young man's mind, and he withdrew, leaving Russell and Titcomb busy at their work. About eleven o'clock, the proprietor of the shop was found them quietly at work. At twelve o'clock, Titcomb went to his boarding house, washed and shaved himself, and seemed as much disconcerted as to lead the mistress of the house, to enquire what had happened, that he looked so, and appeared so much agitated. This disconcerted him, and he returned home shortly to the shop, from which he was soon called to dinner, and when he was asked why he did not come with him, he replied that he remained behind to finish shaving the pair of staves, that completed a certain lot. He continued quietly returned to the shop, and it on fire, and walked into the street. The fire fatuous like, ran to and fro, and the alarm given, when the people collected in great numbers. The burning house continued. The roof soon fell in, and the flames were extinguished, when the body of Russell was found, burnt badly, beneath the bench at the shop, where he had been shaving. Titcomb, and covered with shavings and staves to south. Both legs were broken above the knees, and both arms above the elbows, which showing that the murderer attempted to put the body into a barrel—but was apparent also that Russell was killed by the fire being collected on the bench, and was seated on the shave-horse, without having made any resistance. A jug of Rum was in the shop of which Titcomb had drunken freely. Titcomb was arrested and had three months, had absconded the use of intoxicating liquors, and was a mild and inoffensive man.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Claremont Eagle gives some additional particulars of this horrid murder, which appears that Titcomb, after having murdered his fellow-boarder, while at work in the shop, by a blow which fractured the skull, attempted to conceal the body in a large barrel, and for that purpose to remove it to the river, and for this purpose severed the legs and arms from the body. Finding the impracticable, and that his crime would be discovered by the blood on the barrel and elsewhere, he abandoned the attempt, and left the fragments of the body with shavings, went to his boarding house, washed his hands, changed his clothes, returned to the shop and set fire to the shop, which went home to dinner.

The Eagle proceeds with the narrative as follows—

It is supposed that the body lay on the stove an hour or more before Titcomb thought of setting the stove of arson to that of murder. At dinner he was requested to be late and at a certain hour when asked why Russell did not accompany him, he replied that the fire-devil had taken his barrel done—but would be in time. After dinner he washed his hands, changed his clothes, returned to the shop and set fire to the shop, which went home to dinner.

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THE GLIO

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FEMALE CURIOSITY.

A worthy 'squire of noble life,
Had a convenient hunting wife;
Of him she daily made complaint,
Herself she thought a very saint.
She lov'd to find matters out with Name,
And on their errors build her fame.
Her favorite subject of dispute,
Was Eve and the forbidden fruit.
"Had I been Eve," she often said,
"Man had not fall'n nor woman died;
I will had kept the order given,
Nor for an apple lost my Heaven;
To gratify my curious mind,
I ne'er had tried all mankind:
Nor from a vain desire to know,
Ruin'd on all my race such woe."

The 'squire replied, "I fear 'tis true,
The sense ill suits with sex in you;
Temper'd alike, I dare believe,
You would have disobey'd like Eve."
The lady moved and still slept'd
Both contrary and prude.

The 'squire some time day at dinner,
Ready'd to try this pretty sinner;
He gravely such things pioneer'd,
He that in season terms address'd her:
"Madam, the usual splendid feast
With which our wedding day is grac'd,
With you I must not share or confer,
For business summons me away,
Of all the dainties I've pre-view'd
I beg not any may be eat'd,
Indulge in every costly dish—
Leave—in what I truly wish.
Only observe one prohibition,
Not think it a severe condition;
On one dish only which I've eat'd of meats,
You must not dare to lay your hands;
Go—disobey not on your life,
Or cause forth your's—no more on it."
The treat was serv'd the 'squire was gone,
The morning any dish more,
She saw was eat'n of every place & sauce,
Or charm the eye, or please the taste:
But while she rang'd from that to that,
From second course to turtle fat,
On one small dish she chanc'd to light,
By a deep cover hid from sight;
"Ah! how is it—my lord he ate
I must not taste, nay, dare not see:
Why place it here? or why forbid
That I to much as all the lid?
Prohibited of him to eat,
I care not for the sumptuous treat.
I wonder if the fowl or fish
To know which there I merely wish,
If I look—if no I one lower,
If I'm inward, my husband's lower:
I see I think it's surely hard,
Nay, treason, to be debarr'd—
John you may go, the wife's deceived,
I'll ring or call you when you're wanted."
Now left alone she warm no longer,
Temptation crosses more and stronger,
"I'll open—the harm can't be be so in,
For me I peep, I will not touch;
What I'm bidd'n let me every,
One glance will tell, and then I'm sure
My husband's absent, so is John,
My peeping never can be known:
Touching she yielded to her will,
And raised the cover near the dish;
Nice kitchen-fee'ar no more you,
From which an living morsel flies
She calls, she screams, with wild surprise—
"Have, John, and cause me help,
John hears me, but to come her station,
Is to her call her husband cause.
Scarcely he knows it, dare he spoke,
"That is your vow'd single one book;
Soul ignorance led you to believe
You did not know the sin of Eve,
Like her's how blest was your condition,
How much my gentle prohibition;
Yet you, though led with every charm,
Not going to the midst of plenty,
That dish, that singled from the rest,
Of your delicious wish the zest,
Your mind, unbroke by influential,
Could not sustain this one last trial,
Hands from inside be caught,
Learn candor to another's fault;
Oh know, like Eve, from this and dower,
You're both a sin and curious woman."

"PREMIUMS."

The Premium system is very well calculated in the following article from the Boston Evening Transcript for gas, we think is pretty well hoaxed—indeed for gas, and showing it off admirably—as to write or say something of subject as one else, which if it does not tickle the palate of the public, is however just to him. It is very usual to commission a writer who has been successful, to commission a writer who has been successful, to commission a writer who has been successful,